

Herald Tribune

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WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
Today: Temp. 57-65. Tomorrow:
Temp. 55-65. Wind: S.W. 10-15.
LONDON: Variable. Temp. 55-65.
NEW YORK: Variable. Temp. 55-65.
CHICAGO: Variable. Temp. 55-65.
SAN FRANCISCO: Variable. Temp. 55-65.
HONOLULU: Variable. Temp. 55-65.
TOKYO: Variable. Temp. 55-65.
SYDNEY: Variable. Temp. 55-65.
MELBOURNE: Variable. Temp. 55-65.
AUCKLAND: Variable. Temp. 55-65.
Wellington: Variable. Temp. 55-65.
DUBLIN: Variable. Temp. 55-65.
BRISBANE: Variable. Temp. 55-65.
PERTH: Variable. Temp. 55-65.
ADELPHI: Variable. Temp. 55-65.
DARWIN: Variable. Temp. 55-65.
BRISBANE: Variable. Temp. 55-65.
PERTH: Variable. Temp. 55-65.
ADELPHI: Variable. Temp. 55-65.
DARWIN: Variable. Temp. 55-65.

Austria	10.9	Lebanon	21.00
Belgium	18.15	Luxembourg	10.15
Denmark	2.00	Malta	1.00
France	11.00	Netherlands	1.00
Germany	1.00	Norway	2.75
Greece	1.00	Portugal	1.00
India	1.00	Spain	1.00
Iran	1.00	Sweden	1.00
Italy	1.00	Switzerland	1.00
Japan	1.00	Turkey	1.00
South Korea	1.00	U.S. Military	1.00
Taiwan	1.00	Vietnam	1.00
Thailand	1.00		



COURT—Former White House chief of staff H. R. Haldeman (right) arrives at strict Court in Washington yesterday with his attorney, John Wilson, for a before Judge John Sirica on the eve of the Watergate cover-up trial.

Strachan Case Is Severed

Ver-Up Trial of 5 Opens Today

Lesley Oelsner
WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (NYT).—The separate trial for former White House aide Gordon Strachan, one of the six defendants, began today. The separate trial for Mr. Strachan is based upon a special legal problem. The onetime personal assistant to former White House Chief of Staff H. R. Haldeman claims that the evidence used to indict him is tainted. Mr. Strachan's attorney has said that Mr. Strachan was promised immunity from prosecution in exchange for testimony before a Watergate grand jury.

Rejecting Credentials

Assembly Asks Review S. Africa's Membership

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 30.—The General Assembly today rejected the credentials of the African delegation today of the Security Council for the expulsion of the regime from the world. The black African representatives of the South African government, who had been expelled from the world, were rejected by the assembly until the 4th.

Doctors Report No Cancer Spread For Mrs. Ford

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (NYT).—Doctors for President Ford's wife, Betty, said today that there was no clinical evidence that her breast cancer had spread to other areas of the body. The doctors reported that they had found 10 lymph nodes removed along with her right breast on Saturday. They said that only two of the lymph nodes were involved, and that there is no clinical evidence of cancer spread to other areas. Mrs. Ford was informed about the pathology report by Navy Capt. William Fouty, the hospital's chief of surgery at the Bethesda, Md., naval hospital, who performed the operation. The doctors said that President Ford was told of the results by his personal physician, Rear Adm. William Lukash. The doctors said the President and Mrs. Ford were pleased.

For Development as Resort

Wait Buys U.S. Island for \$17.4 Million

George C. Wilson
LESTON, S.C., Sept. 30.—The island of Kiawah, which has been owned by the family of George C. Wilson, was bought by a consortium of investors for \$17.4 million. The island, which is 10 miles long and 2 miles wide, is located in the Charleston area. The consortium, which includes the Wilson family, is planning to develop the island as a resort. The island was first owned by the Wilson family in 1858. The Wilson family had been planning to sell the island for some time, but the price was not high enough. The new owners, who are a consortium of investors, are planning to develop the island as a resort. The island was first owned by the Wilson family in 1858. The Wilson family had been planning to sell the island for some time, but the price was not high enough. The new owners, who are a consortium of investors, are planning to develop the island as a resort.

Costa Gomes Is New President Spinola Resigns in Portugal; Three Rightist Aides Purged

By Miguel Accoca

LISBON, Sept. 30 (WP).—Ending a power struggle with leftist revolutionary officers, Gen. Antonio da Costa Gomes resigned today as provisional president and chairman of the key armed forces commission with a warning that Portugal was heading toward "slavery" again.

The 64-year-old conservative officer, who rose to power in April following the military revolution that deposed the rightist dictatorship which ruled Portugal for 48 years, was immediately succeeded by Gen. Francisco da Costa Gomes, 68, commander-in-chief of the armed forces and junta vice-chairman.

Gen. Costa Gomes, who has participated in every Portuguese conspiracy for the last 20 years, has the reputation of being a compromiser. Except for two pro-Spinola Cabinet ministers who resigned, the government is expected to remain unchanged.

Goncalves Reappointed
As chief of state, Gen. Costa Gomes's first act was to reappoint Brig. dos Santos Vasco Goncalves, 53, the chief minister in the tense contest with Gen. Spinoza and rightist senior officers, as Premier.

Earlier it was announced that three rightist junta generals who had been accused of conspiring against Brig. Goncalves, had been ousted from the powerful seven-member body.

A communiqué said the purged officers were Air Force Generals Diogo Neto and Carlos Galvao de Melo and Army Gen. Jaime Siqueira Marques.

Remaining commission mem-



Gen. Francisco da Costa Gomes



Gen. Antonio da Costa Gomes

bers include Navy Captains Jose Baptista Pinheiro de Azevedo and Antonio Alva Rosa Coutinho, both leftists. Gen. Spinoza's resignation appeared to have ended a 10-day-old political crisis which threatened to break out into civil war between rightist and leftist military factions.

Gen. Spinoza's decision to quit, however, confirmed that Brig. Goncalves was indeed Portugal's

new strongman. A populist who dislikes the press, he masterminded the military revolt against the dictatorship and drafted the program of the Armed Forces Movement. The program was designed to bring democracy to Portugal and give independence to its 500-year-old colonial empire.

In his televised resignation speech at Belem presidential palace this morning, Gen. Spinoza charged that the democratic

that the general was critical of Brig. Goncalves's decision to free the African colonies as fast as feasible, putting an end to Portugal's costly and unpopular 13-year-old colonial war in Africa. Gen. Spinoza, who has shown his displeasure with the accord Sept. 10 to give Guinea-Bissau its independence and to free Mozambique by next year, said that his own policies, which called for self-determination and possible federation with Portugal, had been "substituted with anti-democratic measures" that are "damaging to the real interests of the African populations."

He also charged that the Goncalves government's decolonization program did not protect "Portuguese of all races and creeds," in a clear reference to the white Portuguese settlers in the colonies.

"I cannot and will not take part" in a "betrayal of the spirit of the movement" that brought the military to power, the general declared.

He said part of that spirit was a commitment to "harmony among all political beliefs."

"This harmony," he said, "will never be possible when on one hand the declared chiefs of some political parties make appeals to good sense and on the other hand respective active groups choose the path of psychological warfare through the big news media and even through violence in flagrant negation of liberty."

Soon after his appointment as president, Gen. Costa Gomes went on television to tell the nation that he had great respect for

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Ford Appeals for Unselfishness To Solve World Economic Crisis

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP).—The world economy faces an unprecedented challenge, President Ford said today and he called for international unselfishness to solve the crisis. "We, in this country, want solutions to serve our broad interests, rather than narrow self-interests," Mr. Ford said in a short speech at the opening of the 20th annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund in Washington. He said that Treasury Secretary William Simon will outline of what we can tolerate: unparalleled disruptions in the supply of the world's major commodities, and severe hindrances to the real growth and progress of many nations.

"I think I can sum up our thinking very briefly. We want solutions which serve broad interests rather than narrow, self-serving ones. We want more cooperation, not more isolation. We want trade, not protectionism. We want price stability, not inflation. We want growth, not stagnation."

Mr. Ford declared that the United States is prepared to "play a constructive leadership role." He described the major economic problems as "worldwide inflation at a rate far in excess of what we can tolerate; unparalleled disruptions in the supply of the world's major commodities, and severe hindrances to the real growth and progress of many nations."

Accords reached at Bretton Woods, N.H., at the end of World War II fashioned an international monetary system that functioned essentially unchanged until the early 1970s. The IMF has been seeking to draft a replacement system.

Johannes Witteveen, managing director of the IMF, called on industrial nations to consider using wage and price controls, known to economists as an incomes policy, in restraining inflation. Attempts to control wages and prices, Mr. Witteveen said, are generally ineffective when there is excess demand in the economy, but he said that excess demand has diminished.

Demand Easing
He said that the present situation "is one in which the pressure of demand on resources is easing while the increase in wages and prices remains high." "Therefore, the use of incomes policy at that juncture could prove to be relatively effective and considerably helpful. Without it, I must emphasize, it may be very difficult to restrain price pressures and achieve price moderation except at the expense of more slack and unemployment over a longer period," Mr. Witteveen said.

World Bank president Robert McNamara, also addressing the meeting, called on the oil-producing countries and the highly industrialized nations to provide \$80 billion during the next five years to the poorer nations. He said that the increasingly turbulent world economic scene has created a desperate situation for the poorest of the developing countries, whose people have incomes of less than \$200 a year. Mr. McNamara said that the World Bank must increase its lending. The program approved by the bank's executive board for the 1975 fiscal year would provide \$5.5 billion, up \$1 billion from the fiscal year which ended June 30. Mr. McNamara maintained that the world has not suddenly lost its wealth, even though there is severe inflation, unacceptable unemployment, and uncertain growth prospects. He contended that the oil-producing countries have gained



International Monetary Fund Managing Director Johannes Witteveen speaks at opening of meeting in Washington.

12 Oil Importers Plan a Supranational Agency

By Robert Kleiman

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (NYT).—An extraordinarily detailed draft agreement uniting the major oil-importing nations for joint action on energy commitments them to a long-term pooling of sovereignty that may prove more important than their commitment to pool oil in the event of another Arab embargo or other emergency.

The 7,000-word draft, concluded in Brussels Sept. 20, commits the United States, Canada, Japan, possibly Norway, and all the Common Market countries except France—nations that consume four-fifths of the world's petroleum—to establish an international energy agency by November.

A cabinet-level governing board will be empowered "to make decisions that shall be binding upon participating countries" by weighted majority vote. Binding majority decisions can also be made by the agency's sub-cabinet-level management committee and four 12-nation standing groups that are to be served by an integrated international secretariat, headed by an executive director.

The standing groups will be responsible for emergency measures, long-term cooperation, relations with the international oil companies and relations with producer and other consumer countries.

Kissinger's Views

The new agency reportedly is seen by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger as the institutional framework for a long-term power struggle—or a long-term cooperative effort—with the oil-producing countries. A preliminary text of the agreement, the outcome of seven months of negotiation fol-

lowing February's Washington energy conference, has been made available to The New York Times.

Oil-sharing in the event of a new Arab embargo is only one facet of the pact, which seeks consumer-country solidarity on all aspects of the energy problem. The main initial thrust of the agency, officials say, will be a major petroleum conservation effort to reduce dependence on Middle East oil, combined with a gradual shift to alternative energy sources. A longer-term effort aims at mutually financed energy research and development programs in 11 agreed fields, five of them nuclear.

The immediate objective is to exert downward pressure on oil prices, which have been quadrupled in a year by the producers' cartel. Through market action or ultimate consumer-producer negotiations, or both, Mr. Kissinger's aim is to achieve what he

has called a "just price" for oil and an assured supply.

With high prices reducing consumption, oil is already in surplus supply, worldwide. Further demand restraint by the industrial nations and rising output in some of the oil-producing countries, American officials believe, could create major strains for the Arab states that recently have restricted production to hold prices or lift them more.

Meanwhile, enormous oil stockpiles are being built as a buffer against another embargo and as a deterrent against drastic supply cutbacks to maintain exorbitant prices. An extraordinarily detailed contingency plan commits member countries to cut consumption equally and to share their total production and to share in an emergency, while gradually drawing down stockpiles.

Oil allocations to carry out the contingency plans are to be implemented by the international oil companies voluntarily or under governmental directives, if necessary. The international energy agency and all member governments will be continuously informed on oil-company production, stocks, transport, costs, prices and many other hitherto secret matters.

American officials call the majority decision arrangements "a breakthrough in international organization."

France, which has objected to the voting system but has not yet finally decided to stay out, has criticized the project as "an energy NATO" because of its militant tone, its integrated staff and its American leadership. Actually, the draft agreement—which 12 governments, with the

Recession Fear Deepens in N.Y.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (NYT).—A deepening fear that the world stands on the brink of a major recession or even a depression has its effect on Wall Street today, causing the Dow Jones industrial average to fall 14.08 points. This took the index to 971.87 and followed a 16-plus decline in the average last Friday. Story on Page 9.

\$10 Million in Drugs Is Seized in Thailand

BANGKOK, Sept. 30 (AP).—Narcotics officials have seized two large quantities of heroin and opium worth more than \$10 million, Thailand's top narcotics official said. Police Lt. Gen. Pao Sarasin said the police had arrested a Thai and confiscated 112 kilograms of heroin and 21 kilograms of opium. Narcotics officials in northern Chienmai Province arrested another Thai with 3,500 grams of processed heroin.

Demirel to Try for Cabinet

Ecevit Abandons Coalition Efforts

ANKARA, Sept. 30 (AP).—Turkish President Fahri Koruturk today named Suleyman Demirel, chairman of the opposition Justice party, to form a new government.

Mr. Koruturk made his decision a few hours after the caretaker premier, Bulent Ecevit, abandoned his attempt to form a new coalition.

After a meeting with Mr. Koruturk, Mr. Demirel said he would first meet with leaders of his own party before making any moves.

In a similar situation eight months ago following indecisive elections, Mr. Demirel failed to unite the conservative parties, which together hold a 60 per cent majority in the assembly of 450 seats.



Suleyman Demirel

Mr. Demirel served as Premier from 1965 to 1971 when he was toppled by the military for "failing to end a wave of urban terrorism and to legislate social and economic reforms."

Until last fall, Turkey was ruled by a series of interim governments under independent premiers.

In the elections, Mr. Demirel's Justice party suffered a setback and Mr. Ecevit, whose leftist Republican party won a plurality in the Assembly, formed a coalition with the Moslem National Salvation party.

The coalition collapsed two weeks ago when Mr. Ecevit resigned citing "irreconcilable differences" with his coalition partners.

He has been pushing for early elections, at least by spring, in the hope of gaining an absolute majority by exploiting his popularity for his handling the Cyprus crisis.

After his first resignation, Mr. Ecevit was reappointed by President Koruturk with a mandate to form a new coalition. Mr. Ecevit twice offered partnership to the small Democratic party but was rebuffed both times.

Mr. Ecevit saw the solution to the crisis in new elections, not scheduled for three more years. His party suggested that they be held this December.

A compromise was then reached in parliament to hold elections sometime in the spring but that agreement was not enough to stop Mr. Ecevit's second resignation.

His Republican party is a liberal, Western-oriented group, and, although the West has been critical of what it saw as a tough policy over Cyprus, it was the Cypriot question which more than any other brought about the downfall of his government. The Moslem Salvationists favored an even harder line.

The tenuous coalition had been formed eight months ago after indecisive elections and a subsequent three months of political crisis.

Mr. Ecevit recently warned that a similar crisis could not be tolerated at this time since Turkey faced urgent economic problems and needed to be united over Cyprus.

Opposition leaders have accused Mr. Ecevit of trying to cash in on his "Cyprus victories" by demanding early elections, which observers feel would win him a solid majority in the parliament.



Crowd gathered outside Lisbon's Sao Bento Palace to shout approval of new leaders.

Spinola Resigns, 3 Rightist Officers Purged

(Continued from Page 1)

Gen. Spínola, a man he called a "friend of 50 years."

He explained his acceptance of his friend's post by saying, "No Portuguese has the right to refuse service to the nation."

Turning to foreign policy, he said Portugal would honor its treaty commitments. He specifically mentioned the NATO alliance.

Gen. Costa Gomes conceded that in democratizing the nation, the new regime has "not always been able to avoid deviations from the authentic road to liberty."

Still, he added, it was questionable whether any other revolution going as deep as Portugal's could have produced so little bloodshed, sorrow and damage.

"There is much to be improved and corrected," he said. "But united we will do it."

Gen. Spínola did not make any reference to events leading to his resignation. At issue was a planned pro-Spinola "silent-ma-

jority" demonstration organized by rightists. He refused to cancel it Saturday until the last moment when the confrontation with leftist officers turned into a test of strength.

Officers loyal to Brig Goncalves claimed to have found evidence that the organizers were planning to stage a rightist coup involving three junta generals and two pro-Spinola cabinet officers—the defense and information ministers.

Brig. Goncalves and the Coordinating Commission of the Armed Forces Movement demanded that Gen. Spínola oust the three generals and the two ministers after a series of meetings yesterday. Gen. Spínola refused to accept the ultimatum and resigned instead.

Plet Reported

The commission also claimed to have discovered a plot to assassinate both Brig. Goncalves and Gen. Spínola. A Western diplomat, who said he usually tends to be skeptical of such charges, expressed the belief that this time "there is something to the assassination plot."

Gen. Spínola's departure may damage the image of the Portuguese government in some quarters because it is bound to raise fears of a take-over by the well-disciplined Communist party,

which is pressing for the formation of a single national labor union. The labor federation, if authorized, would clearly be dominated by the Communists.

Gen. Spínola, a former cavalry officer, returned to Portugal a hero early last year after commanding troops in Portuguese Guinea in a successful campaign to keep the guerrillas there at bay.

He came to international attention early this year with a book, "Portugal and Its Future," in which he argued that Lisbon should abandon the wars in Africa. He envisaged a federation of Portugal and its three African territories.

The book helped unite dissidents in the restive armed forces. In March, the government dismissed Gen. Costa Gomes, who was chief of the general staff, and Gen. Spínola, who was his deputy.

A motorized infantry regiment mutinied, but the revolt was put down quickly. However, on April 25, a military coup succeeded.

But Gen. Costa Gomes and Gen. Spínola drew apart in recent months, as Gen. Spínola became increasingly a spokesman for conservative forces, while Gen. Costa Gomes played the role of mediator in the background.

Kissinger Finds Progress In Cyprus Settlement Talks

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (AP).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger today issued a cautiously worded statement indicating some progress in his efforts to arrange a Cyprus settlement.

Speaking for Mr. Kissinger, State Department spokesman Robert Anderson said: "The secretary feels progress is being made in clarifying the position with regard to a solution in Cyprus."

Mr. Anderson spoke to reporters following a two-hour meeting between Mr. Kissinger and Turkish Foreign Minister Turgut Gunes.

The secretary himself told newsmen that he and Mr. Gunes had "a very good talk." But neither he nor Mr. Anderson would discuss the matter further.

This was the first time since Mr. Kissinger started meeting with high-ranking Greek and Turkish officials two weeks ago that he had budged from a no-assessment stance.

Officials indicated that the progress did not involve substantive work on a final solution to the Cyprus conflict.

Instead, they said, it dealt with Mr. Kissinger's willingness to get more involved and in procedural areas for setting up negotiations.

Mr. Kissinger had a similar discussion last night with Greek Foreign Minister George Mavros.

The Kissinger-Mavros meeting lasted nearly two hours in the secretary's suite at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Emerging, they told newsmen that they had had a helpful discussion of the Cyprus issue.

"The foreign minister and I outlined our exchange of views, which I found very useful," Mr. Kissinger said. "The United States is interested in a Cyprus solution that is just, fair and respects the dignity of all peoples."

He told a reporter that "right now I don't have any plans" to visit Greece, Turkey or Cyprus. When asked if that might change soon, Mr. Kissinger said: "Who knows?"

Mr. Mavros said that he explained his government's position and that he "will be in touch" with Mr. Kissinger.

Mr. Kissinger unexpectedly scheduled a third meeting with Mr. Mavros tonight, Mr. Anderson disclosed. Mr. Kissinger asked for the meeting following a 2 1/2-hour meeting between

Joseph Sisco, under secretary of state for political affairs, and Ambassador Ioannis Tsoumis, director-general for political affairs of the Greek Foreign Ministry.

More Direct Role

With his return to New York from Washington yesterday for a second round of private talks, Mr. Kissinger was considered to be moving gradually into a more direct role in the Cyprus situation.

Other efforts to arrange a settlement have failed to bring the Greeks and Turks back to the negotiating table.

The secretary was thought to be willing to be a go-between in a role similar to the one he has taken in the Arab-Israeli crisis.

The Middle East may occupy Mr. Kissinger as much as Cyprus this week.

He is giving a dinner tonight for representatives of the nations of the Arab League and plans meetings with various Arab leaders during the week. On Wednesday he will have a session with Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon.

Before leaving Washington yesterday, Mr. Kissinger met for 30 minutes with one of the major figures in the Middle East crisis, Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam. Their discussion reportedly centered on two main points—the possibility of U.S. aid to Syria and extension of the deadline for the withdrawal of UN troops from the Syrian-Israeli cease-fire line. Neither man gave any indication of progress in either area.

Cyprus POW Exchange

NICOSIA, Sept. 30 (UPI).—Cyprus's Greek and Turkish leaders agreed today to bring back Greek Cypriots held in Turkey and resume the exchange of prisoners taken in the Mediterranean island's summer war.

No date was announced for the resumption but a UN spokesman said it would be later this week.

President Glafkos Clerides, head of the island's Greek community, and Vice-President Rauf Denktaş, head of the Turkish community, reached the agreement at a three-hour meeting in the Ledra Palace Hotel on the "green line" separating the capital's two sectors.

The exchange of prisoners stopped Wednesday after about 1,600 of the 4,000 to 4,500 captives were released in three days.

U.S. Tank Production Lags After 1,000 Sent to Israel

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (UPI).—The Defense Department, which last fall supplied Israel with 1,000 tanks, is running into unexpected difficulties in expanding production to replenish the depleted tank inventories of the U.S. Army.

The Pentagon had wanted to more than double the production of the M-60 tank in large measure to offset the transfer of a large number of the Army's latest tank to Israel. Because of a combination of economic, environmental and safety reasons, however, the Defense Department is finding industry either unwilling or unable to expand production to meet the Pentagon goals.

The limiting factor is the huge castings that make up the turret and hulls of the tanks. To its surprise, the Defense Department is discovering that domestic foundries may not have the available capacity to handle greatly expanded production of tanks.

Before last fall's Mideast war, production of the M-60 tank had been running at a rate of 30 a month at an assembly line in Detroit operated by Chrysler Corp. The production rate was judged the minimum necessary to keep the assembly line open and meet the long-term needs of the Army for its main battle tank.

Tanks From Inventory

When the Israeli forces suffered heavy tank losses, the United States agreed to supply 1,000 tanks, most of which came from the active inventory of regular Army forces, including divisions stationed in Europe. Some were M-60 tanks, others were the older M-48 tanks which Israel has been modernizing with new guns and power plants.

"In a period of six weeks, we gave away the equivalent of three years' production of tanks," a defense official commented.

In the wake of the Mideast war, the Defense Department decided that tank production should be accelerated, in part to replace the deliveries to Israel and in part because of a conclusion that the high attrition rates suffered by both the Israeli and Arab forces demonstrated the need for the Army to maintain a larger inventory of tanks.

The Chrysler line in Detroit, according to Army officials, is capable of doubling its present production rate. The problem, Pentagon and Army officials said, is in obtaining the castings to make the tanks.

New Regulations

With a backlog of commercial business, the foundry industry, according to Pentagon officials, is proving reluctant to take on what it considers the less profitable, more onerous business of the Defense Department.

Defense officials also say that new environmental and occupational safety regulations have contributed to the closing of about 1,000 foundries in the last three years. Most of these plants were small and incapable of handling large tank castings, but officials said the result was to shift most commercial work to the few large foundries able to make the tank parts.

The Army now depends upon a single supplier—a Blaw Knox Co. foundry in East Chicago—for its castings for the M-60 tank. Army officials say there are two or three other foundries in the

country capable of making tank castings, but it is not that they will take on Army, or that Blaw Knox will of its production.

The Army now is coming going abroad—perhaps to dries in Britain or West many—to obtain the tank ing.

Egypt Give U.S. Gift for War Invalids

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (UPI).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has concluded a deal for the United States to give Egyptian pounds to help build a hospital for the disabled.

Although the funds were voted last spring and are in the Federal Register, was no public announcement either in Washington or in Cairo.

According to sources, the State Department and the idea of an American contribution to the Wafay (the Fidelity and Hope) was first broached by Minister Ismail Fahmy, January, at the end of negotiations on a disbursement of forces in the Sinai. At that time, there were no formal relations between the United States and Egypt, but the deal was on certain terms.

State Department officials said that the deal was made at that time, but a presidential decision was necessary to permit such a deal.

The State Department office found a way to get contribution, based on a statement that it was in the interest. Accordingly, the President has agreed to give \$10 million in Egyptian pounds to Egypt to build the hospital.

There was no news of money. The funds are to be used to build the hospital, which is to be built on long-term loans.

The decision to contribute of that fund, which is about \$600 million, was made by the President, who is to be requested to contribute the funds to the United States by the State Department.

In addition to the States, West Germany, Switzerland and the Netherlands have pledged support.

Western diplomats in the Middle East have been trying to prove their standing in the region and the aid is a general and broad gesture of support.

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Ford Urges Unselfishness To Solve Economic Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

huge amounts while the traditionally wealthy nations may be less wealthy than they hoped to be at this time.

It is the poorest nations, he said, that are faced with the most penalties.

"Almost every element current economic situation worked to their disadvantage," he said, "but they compounded further for many of them natural disasters of flood, and crop failures. That's more per year in the 1970s."

Mr. McNamara said that off-producing countries' income of \$76 billion in 1970 grew to \$111 billion in 1973 was only 25 per cent of the gross income of the nations last year, and will be only 5 per cent by 1980.

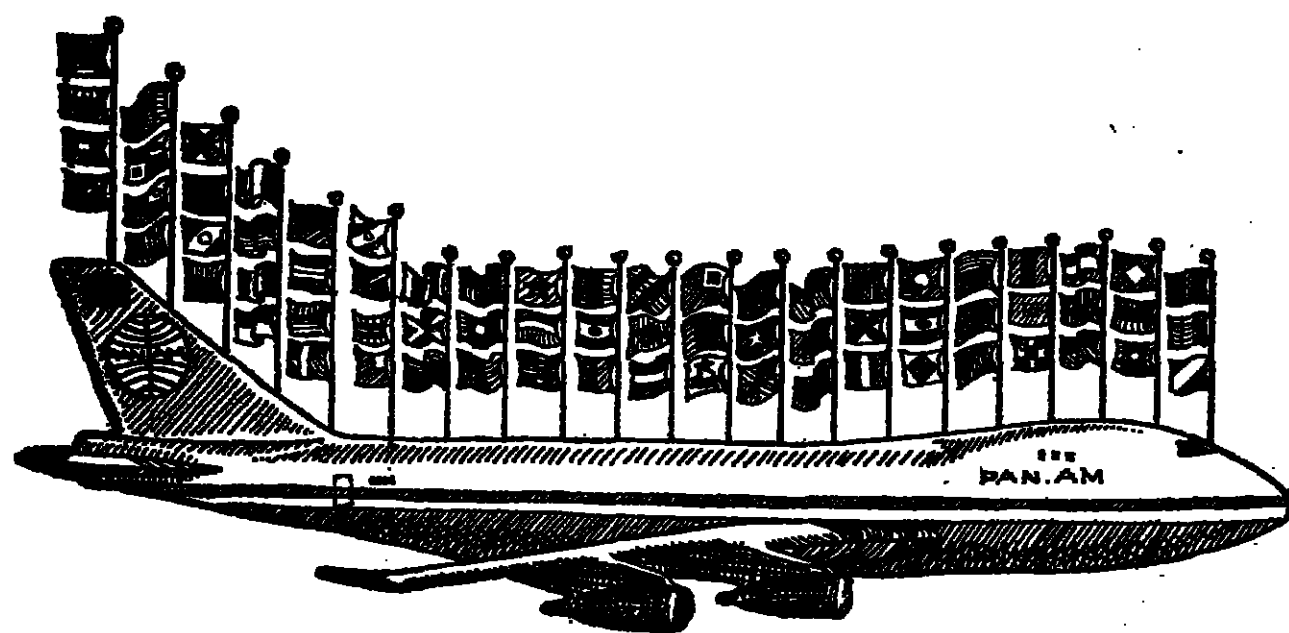
Yesterday, finance from the Group of Ten in countries agreed to renew a special arrangement under which these countries lend the IMF the equivalent of \$6.6 billion.

The arrangement for the monetary nations to provide financial assistance for it is called the General Agreement to Borrow (GAB), been in effect since 1963, been renewed several times.

The 10 countries are the United States, Britain, West Germany, France, Italy, Japan, Canada, Belgium, Switzerland and the Netherlands. The IMF member but not participating formally in the Group meetings.

Kissinger Trip Oct. 9

CAIRO, Sept. 30 (AP).—Mr. Kissinger will visit the Middle East Oct. 9-18 to pursue efforts for peace settlement, the Middle East News Agency said today. It said he will visit Egypt, Syria, Jordan and Israel but did not give specific dates for the visits.



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سكنيا من الامم

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Not Mentioned in Message

Asia Hails Chinese People Peking Regime's 25 Years

OW, Sept. 30 (Reuters).—The Chinese People's Republic's 25th anniversary, the government today said, marks the normalization of relations with Peking and the Chinese people.

Statements were sent by the Soviet Union and the Supreme Soviet to the Chinese government, offering "heartfelt congratulations and best wishes" on the anniversary.

Soviet Union was and a supporter of the People's Republic and the normalization of relations with the Chinese people," it said.

It noted that the Chinese people, with no man-Chairman Mao Tse-tung, in the early 1960s, a portrayed by Khrushchev as an arch-villain, the day of the Chinese Republic's quarter-century, we wish the people success in developing the achievements of Socialism," the message offers of friendship and state relations were not new, since the Soviet Union claims to have made abortive approaches to with offers of nonaggression friendship treaties.

Normalization of Soviet relations would contribute to the strength of world Socialism and be a major contribution to the consolidation of peace and unity of nations," the tele-declared.

Continues Transformation

By John Burns

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Asian Writer

Is Swiss Haven

BERNE, Switzerland, Sept. 30.—Anatoly Levitin-Kras, a former priest and dissident Russian writer on religious and political issues, has been granted a visa for Israel, has for political asylum in Israel, police said today.

Levitin-Kras, who is 50, was quoted as explaining that he had no field of activity in the Jewish state and like to settle in Switzerland.

Levitin-Kras, a member of the Soviet rights movement, Mr. Levitin-Kras, 50, has been critical in his works of the Soviet attitude in Russia toward us. He spent 10 years in camps and was released.

Plans to Shift

Is on Fishing

LO, Sept. 30 (AP).—The Norwegian government has announced its intention to ban fishing from sections of its territorial waters and to extend the limit in some northern waters to 150-mile coast from 50 miles.

The government hopes that establishment of free fishing zones can place without friction with countries and we feel confident they will understand our position. Premier Trygve Bratteli, Norwegian fishermen have complained that foreign vessels were destroying their off the coast of north Nor-

ley Memorial Rite

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (UPI).—A memorial service for Josephine, an English artist whose car was crushed by a train in Paris, will be held at 11:30 a.m. Friday in the St. Patrick's Cathedral, 35 Avenue of the Americas, New York.

Mr. Rodley, 51, died Sept. 23.

almost as much as the achievements of the last quarter-century swell their pride. It is not the material prospects that are in question, for the emphasis on self-reliance has secured the economy against the shocks that are unsettling much of the rest of the world, but the outlook on the political front—the worry that must derive from the certainty that age and falling health must sooner or later, and probably sooner, oblige the men who have towered over the history of the republic thus far to devolve their power on others whose abilities and persuasions are less sure.

As the Communists approach this landmark in their rule, the succession dilemma that has been stalking them down the years suddenly has begun to become pressing. Why? Is ending the rule of the problem not so much the health of Chairman Mao, often in question in the past, as that of Premier Chou En-lai.

Legacy of Experience

It may have been a legacy of the experience with Mr. Mao, whose survival at 80 mocks all past forecasts of his impending demise, that caused the world to underestimate the gravity of Mr. Chou's ailment when word of it first leaked out. When the 76-year-old Premier came back to his schedule in May, there was a predisposition among China watchers to look for political reasons. Although Mr. Chou himself subsequently said he was not feeling up to par, it was not until the revelation in July that he was in a hospital with heart trouble that the seriousness of his condition was generally recognized.

Mr. Chou tonight made his first major public appearance in two months, delivering a speech at a dinner heralding National Day. He won a 50-second ovation from more than 4,000 guests in the Great Hall of the People.

Despite his appearance, skepticism persists about the likelihood of his ever regaining the strength that enabled him to dominate the government machinery.

Rumors of his resignation can probably be discounted, if only because it would be uncharacteristic of the man and the political system, but the probabilities seem to lie in his retreating from stage center into a position akin to that occupied in recent years by Chairman Mao—a position of enormous personal prestige and authority, but one that leaves the vital control of day-to-day affairs in the hands of men of lesser renown.

Managerial Responsibility

In fact, the visible activities of government at the highest level—mostly protocol in nature, since all deliberations are held in secret—have been performed since the beginning of the summer by Mr. Chou's two senior deputies, Vice-Premiers Teng Hsiao-ping and Li Hsueh-shan, and political by alert Chinese must have long since concluded that these two men and the coterie of advisers around them have been entrusted with much of the managerial responsibility that was once almost exclusively Mr. Chou's.

Looking beyond the present uncertainties to the time when a new man or men will emerge to inherit the power vested in Mr. Mao and Mr. Chou, most observers would probably be inclined to look beyond Mr. Teng, who is 70, and Mr. Li, who is 69. They would rather choose among a less visible but younger group that includes Chiang Ching, Mr. Mao's wife, who is 60, Wang Hung-wen, the 38-year-old Shanghai-born who seems to be converting his largely symbolic position as third in rank in the party into a position of real influence and power, and Chen Xia-men, 61, the veteran general who commands the Peking garrison and is strongly favored for the vacant post of armed forces chief of staff.

Helped Stabilization

If Mr. Chou's ill health has thrown arrangements for the transition to the post-Mao era into doubt, it may have contributed, in a paradoxical way, to the stabilization of what seemed earlier in the year like a volatile political situation.

The revelation of the Premier's vulnerability may well have been a decisive factor in the apparent determination of the party's leading councils not to allow ideological differences that surfaced during the early stages of the anti-Confucius campaign to develop into outright factionalism and a replay of the "cultural revolution," but to seek reconciliation and unity instead.

In the short run, a logical consequence of this renewed stress on togetherness would be the holding of the long delayed National People's Congress, which includes among its duties the approval of a new constitution, the review of the next five-year plan and the ratification of appointments to vacant government posts, including that of minister of defense. The latest rumors suggest that the meeting may finally convene in December.

Looking further ahead, the real test of cohesion will come only with the departure of Mr. Mao and Mr. Chou. When that happens it will take a rare degree of self-discipline and far-sightedness among the survivors to insure that there is no renewal of the fighting that has rent the party in the past.

That is not to say that unity cannot prevail, but if it does, it will confront the cynics.



TOKYO RALLY—Demonstrators representing major Japanese labor unions march in Tokyo to protest inflation. Placards explain about price of rice and rail fares.

Gendarme Finds Bora Bora Duty a Beauty

By Charles Hillinger

BORA BORA, Sept. 30.—The end is at hand for the perfect assignment that Georges Lair, 38, the only gendarme on this French Polynesian island, has held for four years. He will soon return to France from the island, which is 185 miles northwest of Papeete, Tahiti, and which James Michener has called "the most beautiful in the world."

"I am very sad to leave paradise," the policeman, in bathing suit and T-shirt, said while on duty on the beach in front of his thatched-roof bungalow.

Trade winds rustled coconut trees overlooking his home by a clear lagoon. Wild chickens and pigs scurried across the property, for which Mount Temanu and Mount Fabis formed a towering backdrop.

Mr. Lair has not made an arrest here, and he explained: "In paradise there is no crime. The only crime that happened during my tour of duty here is the crime that is happening now. That crime is that I am being transferred."

Pleasant Pastimes

Three years is the normal tour for a gendarme in an outlying post like Bora Bora. Mr. Lair, who was granted a one-year extension, was asked how he passed the time.

"Fish, swim, drink beer, eat, sleep," he said with a laugh. "And make love," chimed in his wife, Josette, the mother of his three young children.

Mr. Lair said that he does not have a gun, because there is no need for a weapon. Asked if he has a jail, he said: "Yes, we have a prison with room for two prisoners, but it is always empty. Burglary and robbery do not exist in Bora Bora. If someone drinks too much, a friend helps him home."

There are few cars on the island. Most of the 2,300 Bora Borans get around on motor scooters and bicycles.

The one road, which circles the island, was built by American soldiers and Seabees during World War II, and it is full of rats.

"We have no stop signs, no stop lights," the gendarme said. "The road is so bad it is not necessary to have speed limits. So, there are never traffic tickets to give. The most serious accident in four years was the time a woman fell off her motor scooter and broke a leg."

There is no hospital on the island, he said. A doctor flies over each Monday from the island of Raiatea, 30 miles south of here, but Bora Bora's mayor, Toro Terriere, said: "Few ever get sick."

There also is no cemetery. A dead person is buried under a

Church Troubled In All Countries, Prelates Report

VATICAN CITY, Sept. 30 (AP).—The Synod of Bishops today heard national reports portraying a church in trouble all over the globe—from Yugoslavia to Australia, America to Africa.

One of 15 prelates who took the floor questioned mandatory celibacy for Catholic priests.

"Maybe it would be opportune to reconsider the question of celibacy for the clergy," the Most Rev. Samuel Emmanuel Carter, bishop of Kingston, Jamaica, said.

Outside the synod hall, French and Italian "protest" priests called for a "vote by the people" to elect the Pope as part of a "radical democratization" plan which would "rescue" the church.

John Cardinal Krol of Philadelphia told the synod that such popular hits as "Jesus Christ Superstar" and "The Exorcist" have injected some optimism into the American hierarchy, because they bear witness to a revival of public interest in religious matters.

But he complained of an increasing number of "passive Catholics" who take no active role in the church in the United States. "How to reach them," Cardinal Krol said, was one of the major questions facing Catholicism.

Tito to Be Hospitalized

BELGRADE, Sept. 30 (UPI).—President Tito, 82, will soon undergo hospital treatment for selective, the Tanjug news agency said.

News Analysis Catholic Support for Thieu Rapidly Eroding

SAIGON, Sept. 30 (AP).—Beaten by failures on the battlefield and a deteriorating economy, President Nguyen Van Thieu is facing the most serious political challenge of his nearly 10 years in power.

And much of the opposition to his rule now involves a constituency which traditionally has been the backbone of the Saigon government—the Roman Catholic Church.

Staunch anti-Communists, frugal and hard-working, they formed the only real popular base on which Mr. Thieu could count.

But in recent weeks, the relationship has soured as militant Catholic leaders have publicly accused Mr. Thieu and his family of extensive personal corruption. They have held rallies to publicize the charges and have called for his resignation or overthrow.

Deeper Ills Seen

Some political observers see the corruption issue as merely a reflection of deeper ills, including war weariness and a lowered standard of living.

Since the cease-fire agreement that was supposed to produce peace, reconciliation and prosperity was signed 30 months ago, the government has suffered a series of military setbacks and battlefield casualties numbering nearly 130,000. The economy is reeling from inflation, unemployment and U.S. aid cuts.

In June, 501 Catholic priests formed an Anti-Corruption Committee, encouraged by an earlier statement by the Church's previously apolitical hierarchy condemning corruption in the Thieu regime. Its more active priests turned the issue into an increasingly vocal campaign.

The Catholic reform movement also goaded other longtime opposition groups into action, such as the An Quang Buddhist faction and the local press.

In the last two weeks, the An Quang faction has formed a new organization and called on Mr. Thieu to end the war. A group of monks and priests formed a "People's Front Against Hunger" and an opposition assemblyman has called for Mr. Thieu's impeachment on corruption charges.

Several newspapers have banded together and vowed to ignore a tough press law in order to give wide coverage to recent political developments.

Bonn to Remove Curbs on Military Objector Status

BONN, Sept. 30 (AP).—West Germany plans to grant conscientious objectors the unhindered right to refuse service in the armed forces, Defense Minister Georg Leber said today.

Mr. Leber told newsmen that he plans to do away with four-man panels which up to now questioned conscientious objectors for nine hours in an attempt to find out whether they were serious about their refusal to carry arms.

Instead of serving in the armed forces for 15 months, objectors must serve in hospitals, nursing homes and other public health or safety institutions.

Mr. Leber said that he hoped to have a draft law ready by Nov. 30 to take effect in 1976.

By 1972, the number of West German conscientious objectors had reached almost 34,000, of which about 70 per cent were exempted from military service.

The defense minister said that he would reconsider the measure if the number of objectors endangers the effective strength of the German Army. He said 250,000 draftees were needed each year.

Air Base Closed

SAIGON, Sept. 30 (AP).—Phu Bai Air Base, a former American facility that serves Hue in northern South Vietnam, was closed today because of North Vietnamese and Viet Cong shelling, according to reports from the field. The base was alerted for possible assaults by sappers or infantry.

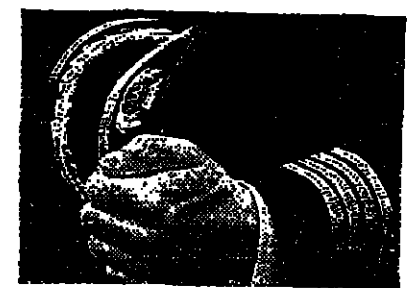
In Cambodia, military sources said that 1,000 fresh government troops have stalled a rebel drive on Kompong Chhnang provincial town, 59 miles north of the capital.

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'Portugal and the Future'

When Gen. Antonio de Spínola published "Portugal and the Future" one wonders if he was aware what part he—and his book—would play in that future; certainly he must have been aware of bitter ironies as he emotionally surrendered the presidency yesterday. For his appeal for a political solution to Portugal's colonial wars, coming from the most respected of the generals who had fought those wars, not only dissolved an ancient empire, it ended more than a generation of dictatorship in metropolitan Portugal and swept, for a time, De Spínola himself to the political summit.

But Antonio de Spínola was only the Gen. Nogueira of the Portuguese military revolution of April, and whether the Nasser of that coup will prove to be the new President, Gen. Francisco Costa Gomes, or the Premier, Col. Vasco Gonçalves, or some more obscure figure in the military hierarchy, remains to be seen. It is also possible, as De Spínola gloomily predicted in his farewell speech, that the lid is now off Portuguese politics and that "chaos and anarchy" loom. It is never easy, after the organs of self-government have been permitted to atrophy for nearly half a century, as was the case in Portugal, to bring them to life again without confusion and pain. There seems little doubt that Gen. de Spínola hoped to achieve that end by measured moves under military control, just as he wanted an approach by considered steps to the solution of the colonial problem. But the military junta that seized power in April was not De Spínola's own party. Rather, it had pushed him forward—as the Nasser group of

officers had pushed Nogueira to the front—in order to have the respectability of an honored name. And when both the Egyptian and the Portuguese Presidents began to take their office too seriously, both were ejected.

The colonial issue is being rushed to radical resolution under pressures both from the African nationalists and the leftists in Lisbon. That may well be the only practicable way of ridding Portugal of a burden that had become much too heavy, much too complex, for partial efforts. But there is reason to question whether what is officially known as "The Armed Forces' Program of Democratization" at home is not moving too rapidly for the country's lasting good. De Spínola calls the present form "false democracy," and he contrasts government by demonstration and the manipulation of the mass media with the secret ballot, which, for all its faults and errors, is the technique of self-government that is least liable to abuse.

Perhaps the former president is too pessimistic; perhaps the present turmoil is what Portugal must pay for its years in a political straitjacket; perhaps genuine democracy will yet emerge from the efforts of the armed forces. But in any case, there is respect to be paid to Gen. de Spínola for a courageous application of reason to the old state of affairs, and for working selflessly toward a goal which was reasonable. Such qualities are all too rare in a world of clashing dogmas and Portugal may well be the poorer for the loss of a man who possessed them to such a high degree.

Economic Charade

One of the most memorable works of art of the period between World Wars I and II was Kurt Jooss's ballet "The Green Table" in which diplomats periodically assembled, went through a charade of discussion, and finally dispersed. The end of the ballet was performed by a figure representing death.

With the most severe economic crisis since the great Depression haunting the Western world, it should be the fervent hope of all rational forces that the world's economic spokesmen will not now be enacting a similar farce. These delegates to the annual meetings of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank, now under way in Washington, could break the pattern of the interwar years—if they had the will. This time, the greatest problem facing them is not economic ignorance, as it had been in the period before the earlier economic debacle, but a lack of unity in facing up to a unique threat: the extortionate price of oil, imposed by the tight international oil cartel, which is intensifying world inflation, undermining the balance of payments of many nations, and threatening to cause a world depression.

The immediate task of bringing down the price of oil and restoring international economic order must rest with the major oil-importing countries. It is at least encouraging that on this issue the ministers and central bankers of the United States, France, West Germany, Britain and Japan appear to have made some progress toward a joint effort. Most promising on this score is the indication that France, which earlier seemed bent on going it alone, is willing to cooperate in a program of collective economic security. Nevertheless, considering the difficulties experienced in the past by such large international organizations as the IMF to take collective action, it will require a high

measure of statesmanship now to reconcile the conflicting interests of oil-exporting and oil-importing as well as of industrial and developing nations.

Such collective efforts cannot obviate the need for each nation to take effective internal economic measures. On precisely that point, President Ford's economic summit conference has led to further doubts whether the United States is prepared to match its anxious oratory with adequate action.

Some comfort may be derived from Mr. Ford's promise that he will soon announce a "coherent and consistent" economic program. Perhaps the old rigidities may give way to new realities, as suggested by the administration's readiness to consider tax relief for the poor. And there is at least the possibility that the President's new Council on Wage and Price Stability may break with the present policy of inaction.

Such hopes, however, are given little encouragement by the fact that Mr. Ford has appointed an economic team whose views are in essential agreement with the policies that produced the present dismal situation. The President's top economic counselors are lacking in broad experience. His labor-management committee seems more likely to frustrate than to further serious efforts at wage and price restraints.

If this reading of the current situation seems gloomy, it is up to President Ford, through specific departures from past policies, to prove the pessimists wrong. The nation, and the world, desperately want leadership. Consumers alone cannot solve the national and world problems that poor governmental policies have forced upon them.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

A Remarkable Event

The open air exhibition of "unofficial" art in Moscow was a remarkable event. Nothing quite like it has happened within the living memory of most Muscovites. This was not because there was anything outrageously adventurous in the pictures themselves. What was unusual was that such an exhibition could take place without being under the formal auspices of any official organization yet with official permission. This was a substantial departure from established theory and practice.

The top level seems to have decided that a slight extension of artistic freedom is less damaging to the national interest than having the Soviet Union depicted abroad as a superpower afraid of a few paintings or as a philistine so uncultured that it runs bulldozers against artists.

—From the Times (London).

Community Self-Confidence

If anything can restore the shaken self-confidence of the European Community, it should be the enthusiasm with which Greece has approached it since the fall of the dictatorship two months ago. The Greeks, understandably disillusioned with the concept of an American-led "free world" after the double trauma of seven years' dictatorship ending in the tragedy of Cyprus, feel acutely the need for an alternative rallying point for those who still believe both in the future of pluralist democracy and in the inviolability of sovereign states. They rightly perceive that the friendship of the Soviet Union offers no true reassurance on either of those points.

So they turn to Europe.

—From the Sunday Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

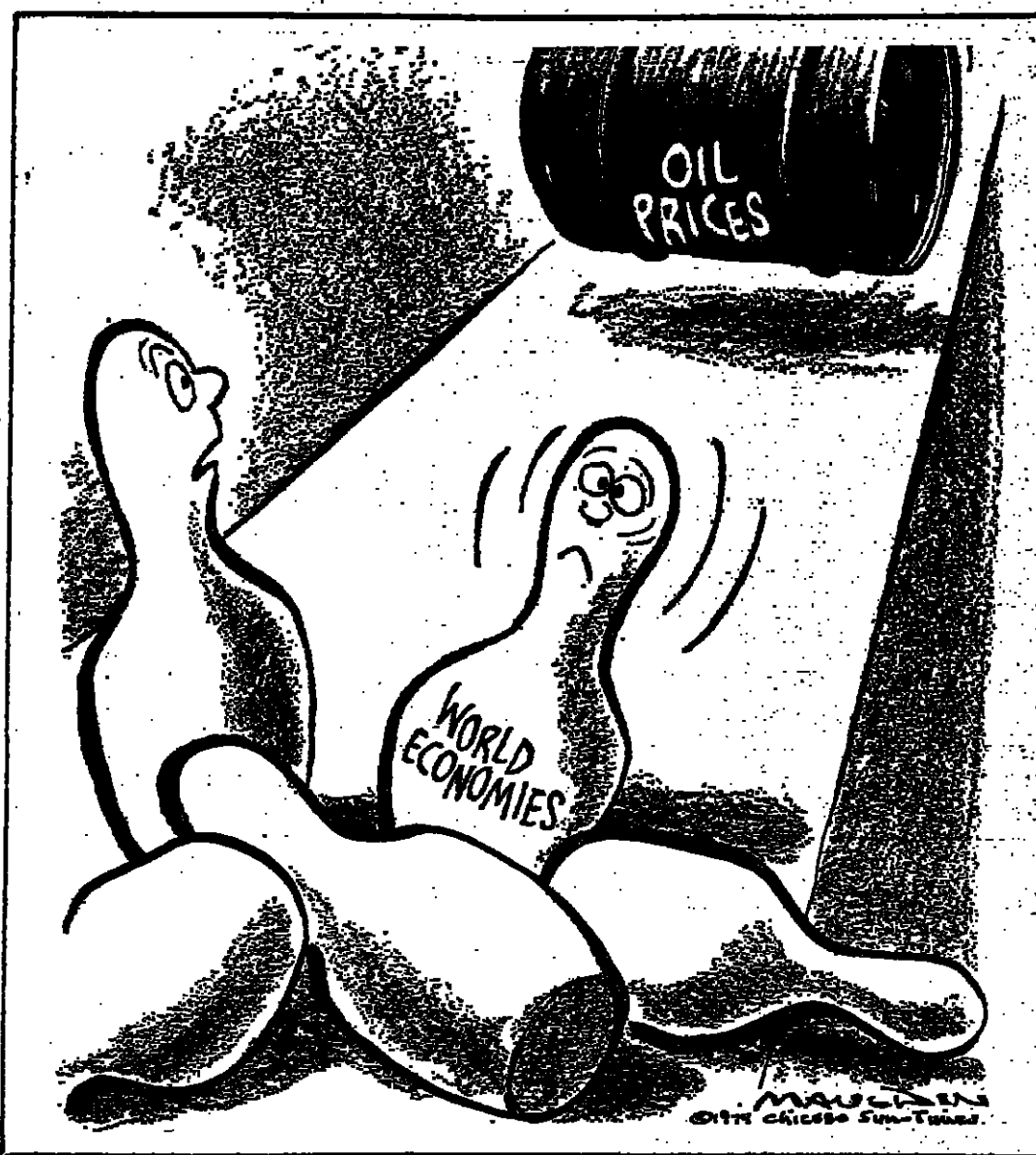
October 1, 1899

NEW YORK—In the great parade that honored Admiral Dewey yesterday, it is estimated that about 31,000 members of the armed forces took part; Army—2,000; Navy—2,000; New York National Guard—15,000; visiting troops—10,000 (some of them just returned from the Philippines) and also 2,500 other veterans of the Spanish-American War. Admiral Dewey and his men brought up the rear, cheered wildly by 2 million persons.

Fifty Years Ago

October 1, 1924

NEW YORK—One of the outstanding performances of the past major league baseball season was that of St. Louis Cardinal infielder Rogers Hornsby, who set two records. He made 237 hits in 142 games for a league leading average of .424, four points better than the mark set in the American League two years ago by George Sisler. The leader in the American League this year was Babe Ruth, who batted .378 while hitting 46 home runs.



Mao Writes His Will

By Victor Zorza

TRAVELING IN EUROPE—Mao Tse-tung is preparing the nation for his death, and is warning it of the disaster that could befall China if the leaders now struggling for the succession fail to come to terms.

This is conveyed by the Peking press discussion of the misfortunes which afflicted China 2,000 years ago, after the death of Emperor Chin, the great "unifier" with whom Mao has been repeatedly compared in Chinese newspapers recently. The aftermath of China's death, says China's main party journal, Red Flag, provides "helpful" political lessons for the present.

The most important of these, to judge from its articles, are concerned with the danger that after the death of Mao—who is now 81—China may fall apart into a number of warring regions, and that his successors may revive the alliance with Russia. Indeed, reconciliation with Moscow seems the more immediate danger. One article rejects the "capitalism" advocated by those who fear war with "the satrap in the north."

Defeatists

These defeatists are pressing for a "reconciliation of the two chiefs," which means that they want Mao to make a deal with Brezhnev even before his death, evidently in order to avert a war after it. The "capitalists," according to Red Flag, claim that "territory is useless," which presumably means that they are willing to renounce Mao's territorial claims on Siberia.

They seem to fear Russia's military and nuclear predominance, for they are accused of playing up "the horrors of war" by arguing that "the aftermath of a major military operation will last for generations," that cities will remain empty, the land unsuitable, and that "millions of wives will live in anguish." They are "spreading defeatism" by claiming that "resistance involves the threat of national enslavement," that is, they advocate a deal to prevent this too.

Who are they, and what do they really want? Some clues are provided by another "territorial" article. It points the finger at Chou En-lai, the ailing Premier, and his deputy, Teng Hsiao-ping, who has been recently restored to favor after a period in the outer darkness, and has taken over Chou's most important functions. The parallels between these two and the "historical" personages discussed by Red Flag may at first seem far-fetched. But almost every secret power struggle in Peking in recent years has been accompanied by similar articles about the remote past—and then, when the secrets were spilled, they were found to coincide with these "historical" accounts.

Chou En-lai figures in the Red Flag article under the guise of Premier Li. The article notes that, at first, Li had helped Emperor Chin (i.e. Mao) to unify China, to strengthen the system, and to oppose China's enemies in the leadership. One such enemy, Chao, had "almost been executed," but was then restored to favor as Emperor Chin's right-hand man—and he happens to be the epit image of Peking's new strong man, the recently rehabilitated Teng Hsiao-ping.

With the emperor about to die, Chao (Teng) suppressed his testament naming a young prince as a successor, and conspired with Premier Li (Chou En-lai) to crown his own nominee, Li (Chou) went along with Chao's (Teng's) scheme in order to preserve his own office, "made the inexcusable mistake of compromising and wavering," then tried to repair his error and resume the fight—"but it was too late."

"The Chin dynasty," Red Flag concludes, obviously, "was destroyed within three short years

after the death of Chin." The moral is that Mao's life-work would be similarly destroyed unless Chou En-lai and Teng Hsiao-ping accept Mao's new nominees for the succession. These are the younger and more radical leaders who were brought into the Politburo at last year's party congress and have since been challenging Chou and Teng for supreme power.

The youngest of these, Wang Hung-wen, 39, from Shanghai, has lately taken to parading in military uniform; he is evidently trying to take over control of the army, without which his faction's claim to the succession could hardly be assured. The new spate of Chinese press articles condemning the army's opposition to the party's command suggests that the generals, too, have rejected Mao's anointed successor.

Obviously the articles are an attack on Lin Biao, the marshal who was Mao's previous heir apparent, but they have no more to do with him than the historical articles have with Emperor Chin. It is all happening here and now, not two years ago or 2,000 years ago.

The image of "collective leadership" which Peking tries to project is as unreal as the similar image which the Kremlin tried to project after the death of Stalin. What is at issue is the succession to Mao and the future of China, as it has been since the political convulsions and great policy disputes which began to shake China with the "great leap forward" of the late 1950s, the "cultural revolution" of the mid-1960s, and Lin Biao's attempted escape to Russia, which has dominated the early '70s. Mao's message to his successors is that of almost every great figure of history, repeated so often and heeded so little because struggles for the succession follow their own logic: You must all hang together, or else you will hang separately.

Lin Biao's attempt to flee to Russia proved that it is possible for a Chinese leader to contemplate reconciliation with Moscow. This is once again a live issue, as many signs suggest, in spite of the skepticism with which the notion is often treated. In the West, the other issue is whether radicals or moderates are to capture the succession and to shape China in their own image—or whether they are to fight it out after Mao's death, plunging China into the civil war and "warlordism" of which Red Flag now warns.

In today's interdependent world, with China a major political and a nuclear power, any such upheaval might not be as easily contained within its own border as some of the civil wars that have ravaged it in the past.

© Victor Zorza, 1974.

U.S. Energy Issue: Sleepers Awake

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—At the turn of last year William Simon, the new energy czar, said he was determined not to "let the American people go to sleep again" after the Arab oil embargo ended. To that end, he said, the Federal Energy Office was preparing "dramatic" legislation to make Americans use less energy.

"They cannot continue to live their wasteful ways," Simon said. "Americans waste 30 to 40 per cent of their energy sources and have to go through a permanent change in lifestyle." Those great plans for energy conservation came to little in the way of action. When the Arab embargo ended, Americans went right back to their "wasteful ways." To this day they have not been told with a persuasive force that they must change their habits in the use of energy.

One might conclude that Simon is a man of glib talk and little meaningful action—which indeed he has been, as energy administrator and then as secretary of the Treasury. But of course he is only part of a larger failure in U.S. energy policy.

It was President Nixon who pronounced the energy crisis over last winter, encouraging everyone to forget it, as it was Nixon who rejoiced in the fact that America uses 30 per cent of the world's energy. "May it always be that way," it is President Ford who has taken a grudging view of federal funds for mass transit, preferring highways as usual. It is the bureaucracy and business which together resist any change in our expectation of life based on boundless energy supplies.

The cost of all this is now becoming apparent. We are at the mercy of the producers. Gulf oil producers, Ford and Secretary Kissinger can make a speech a day about the disastrous impact of high oil prices, but bombast will not move the Shah of Iran or the sheikhs as long as they know that our greedy consumption pattern makes us dependent on their oil.

From the moment that the producers showed themselves ready to use their leverage for both political and economic purposes—just one year ago—it has

Peter Lennon

From London:

The fear is that the Scottish Nationalists could lead to the breakup of the economic unity of the U.K.

LONDON—Only a few months ago the idea of a breakaway Scottish republic, or, given their high opinion of themselves, a Scottish monarchy, would still have conjured up images of a madhouse of chivalrous Cavaliers reduced to nibbling their porridge in penury because of a perverse wish to reject the comforts of dependence on England.

But when last week the Scottish National party issued its election manifesto demanding self-government, total fiscal and economic independence, and control of the booming North Sea oil fields in its sector, this provoked no superior smugness guffaws. Although no doubt a stiff upper lip or two twitched in disgust when one of the Scots candidates paterally made the compassionate point that naturally a substantial amount of their oil production would go "to our friends and neighbors in England."

For a party which in strict parliamentary terms is only 10 months old this was a display of precocity bordering on the offensive. You must have two members to be a British party, since a party must have a whip and despite the fact that it is the kind of spectacle that could be appreciated by many voters, a British MP is not allowed to whip himself. When a strikingly handsome young housewife, Margie McDonald, won a by-election in Glasgow's tough Govan area last November and joined the only other Scots Nationalist in Parliament, the party, founded by three law students in Glasgow in 1928, finally achieved official status.

This homely anecdote turned to political dynamite in last February's election when the Nationalists walked away with seven seats. This time, contesting all 71 Scottish seats for the first time, they are likely to win as much as 11 (some say 15) seats, many of them to be filled from Labor.

Just as the Liberal revival was the unsettling factor for the two major parties, Labor and Conservative, at the last election, the Scottish Nationalists are the key factor this time, and everyone and his campaign manager are working the Scots feverishly. Labor's white paper brought out just before the election date was announced made a firm commitment to giving Scotland a directly elected assembly and some promise of more say in the exploitation of North Sea oil. Mr. Wilson pointedly opened his campaign in Glasgow. The Conservatives of-fended at such with the added appropriate psychological inducement of promising this so-called mad community a new football pitch at Glasgow. The Liberals are even more tolerant, at least in election handouts, of Scotland's right to North Sea oil.

In addition, if Scotland is to have oil sheikhs, it already is a "roughneck" state. These the "roughnecks" and "roughies" who work on Shell's, or Bechtel's 25 offshore oil drilling rigs in the 22,000 square miles of the North Sea. They seem like good wages until compared to \$36 in Norway, they work without security adequate safety. If the well is bad many of the men are injured, he is off unpaid. There was a recently of a "roughneck" had to wait two days on a with a broken arm before taken off.

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IGNER—Actress Vanessa Redgrave talks to residents of London's Newham district in a campaign to become a member of Parliament for Workers Revolutionary Party.

Heath Hints At Showdown With Unions

Insists Government Must Stand by Law

LONDON, Sept. 30 (Reuters).—Warning that Britain's economic crisis is deepening because of a wage explosion, Conservative leader Edward Heath hinted today that he might get tough with the country's trade unions if he wins the coming general election.

At his daily press conference—previous Conservative party news sessions have been much more low-key—he posed the question of what a government could do if faced by a group of people determined to defy the law.

"The answer is this," he said. "It concludes, it arbitrates, it persuades, it cajoles, it seeks ways round. It gathers public support in order to protect the interests of everyone in the country."

Standing by Law

"But in the end," he said, "it must stand by the law or cease to be a democratic government."

He said that to uphold the law successfully the nation had to support its government.

"That is why our crucial proposal is to establish a government of national unity working on agreed national programs," he said.

This statement sounded much like Mr. Heath's stand against the unions early this year, when he called an election—and lost—in February, seeking national support to fight militant unions under the slogan "Who Governs Britain?"

The Conservatives, however, have said in the campaign for the Oct. 10 election that they favor trying out a voluntary system of wage and price restraint first.

Wilson Statement

The leader of the ruling Labor party, Prime Minister Harold Wilson, today denied Mr. Heath's assertion that wage settlements were continuing to run about 40 per cent higher than last year. He said the Conservatives were falsifying the position and creating more industrial disruption by their "alarmist" remarks.

Buoyed by public-opinion polls giving him a lead of about 9 per cent over the Conservatives, and by Treasury figures published last night saying that the economic situation is beginning to improve, Mr. Wilson said his minority government had made a significant improvement since February.

Covent Garden Packing Its Basket for Move

by Terry Robards

LONDON, Sept. 30 (NYT).—The cobblestones of Covent Garden were littered with rotting leaves, flattened tomatoes, and other vegetable debris early this morning. The shouts of market workers could be heard above the rumble of the engines.

As business as usual at the city's biggest and oldest market, where little has changed since 1661, the first fruit, vegetables, and flowers were sold in this corner of the city.

Next month the stalls will shut down, making wheelbarrows will be bed into retirement and the site will die out. Covent Market is moving south the Thames to Nine Elms, an 80-acre site that cost £85 million, and the color of central London disappear.

The new market is a piece of heaven, said Ronald Davis, a 60-year-old porter who has been working here since he got out of the Royal Navy in 1946.

His gonna be easier work here, he said, as the market is in and out in an hour, it's five hours sometimes, rough and narrow streets. Covent Garden were not on the huge trucks that run as far north as Scotland as far west as Wales to

gather supplies for supermarkets, hotels and grocery shops. The traffic jams are monumental. About 4,000 trucks a day load or unload about 4,000 tons of produce.

"Sometimes it takes an hour just to move around the block," Roy Miller said from the cab of his truck as he waited in a long line. "Fresh Farm Produce

for Sainsbury's," read the lettering on the truck's side panel. Earlier this month, during the afternoon, when Covent Garden is normally quiet because the trucks have left and the dealers have gone home to sleep, there were festivities to mark the move.

Puppet shows were set up in the produce stalls. Men and women dressed up in 17th-century costumes—the women to resemble Nell Gwyn, who was born in nearby Drury Lane. People sang and danced.

The Covent Garden Community Association sold souvenir programs for 20 pence and handed out brochures boasting that community action would prevent the bulldozers from razing all the area's historic buildings.

In the name of urban redevelopment, many of the surrounding area's old structures were to be torn down and replaced with office buildings and other modern commercial premises. These plans have been halted but the area's future remains uncertain.

They said persons who change to low-tar, low-nicotine cigarettes tend to smoke more, because they find their new smokes "too weak and unsatisfying."

Their report on research at London's Middlessex Hospital was published in the *Lancet*, a British medical magazine.

The doctors, J. A. Turner, R. W. Sillit and K. P. Ball, measured the smoking habits of 10 volunteers asked to use milder cigarettes for three weeks.

They found that, on average, the volunteers increased their consumption from 25 to 30 cigarettes a day after they switched to the milder brand.

Quantitative Risk Found in Smoking Milder Cigarettes

LONDON, Sept. 30 (AP).—Persons who switch to milder cigarettes, thinking to reduce their health risks, may be fooling themselves, according to three British doctors.

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They found that, on average, the volunteers increased their consumption from 25 to 30 cigarettes a day after they switched to the milder brand.

Japan, China Start Direct Air Service

TOKYO, Sept. 30 (UPI).—Japan and China began direct air service yesterday.

Planes of Japan Air Lines and the Civil Aviation Administration of China made the flights on the second anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.



A new angle on Martini

Some Martini drinkers believe the only right way to drink the right one is on the rocks.

Others allow that a twist of lemon adds a pleasing tartness.

But those with a taste for adventure know there are many ways to enjoy Martini. Martini and soda, Martini and tonic, Martini and gin—whatever you choose to put with it, Martini's light, bright taste still comes shining through.

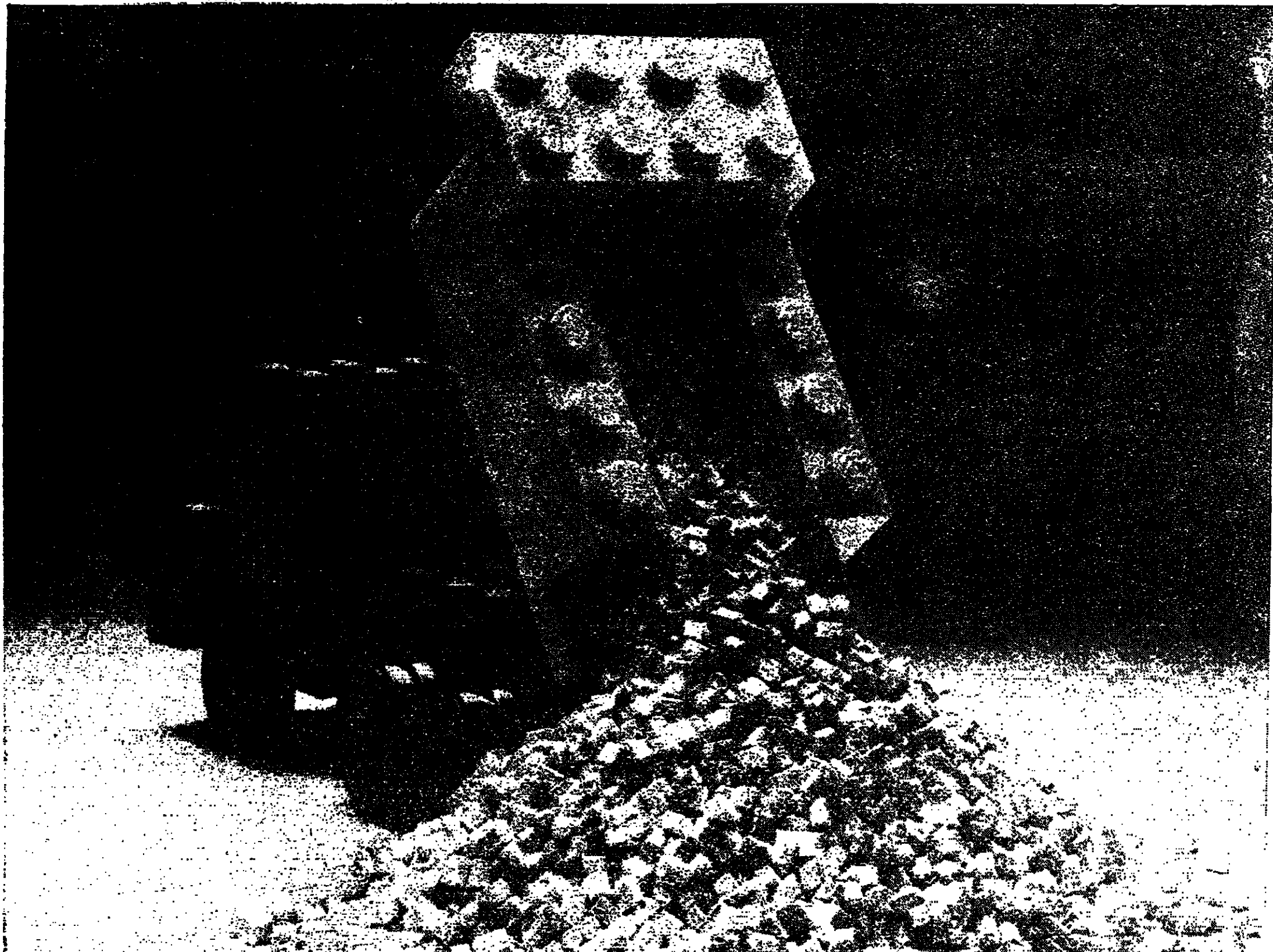
So never be afraid to experiment with Martini. It's the right one to have—any way.

The right one

MARTINI



Only the best quality wines and herbs go into the world's most beautiful drink.



Borg-Warner Chemicals Europe move their headquarters. Which makes Brussels the new plastic-packaging resins-polymer additives-and-specialty chemicals-Capital of Europe.

You know the name Borg-Warner. But you may think that there is hardly any need for you to remember where we live.

Perhaps you'll change your mind when we tell you that Borg-Warner Chemicals is the maker of Cyclocac ABS, the high-quality thermoplastic used for furniture, telephones, cars, office machine housings, luggage, toys, and thousands of other everyday objects. That our modifying resins are indispensable for the bottles in which you buy your mineral water. That we make polymer additives and for shoes and carpets polymer dispersions.

And, finally, that we make Cyclocac ABS for the packaging industry.

Some day you may want to consult the world's leading specialists in plastics and chemical compounds. All you have to remember is: Borg-Warner Chemicals Europe, Brussels Belgium. The rest you can always find in the phone book.

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BUSINESS

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FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1974

Page 9

Planning
ut Back
roduction

to Introduce
retirement Age

Sept. 30 (AP-DJ)—
of directors announce
at the company would
production of auto-
at they did not say by
or what effect this
have on employment.
also decided to lower
ent age for workers
65. This is to be
ally, taking full effect
7/8.

pany's labor officials
talk with union lead-
find a way to reduce
without jeopardizing
and income levels of
workers directly com-
automobiles. Another
employed in the pro-
other vehicles, and
3,000 are estimated to
in concerns that
is to Fiat.

Sera del Lunedi, a
er owned by Fiat, said
Fiat would reduce auto
200,000 units by next
in recent years, Fiat
ed 15 million autos
r also said the August
united cars totaled
1 that this is growing
to a decline in orders
80 to 40 per cent in

board said in a com-
ter the board meeting
ceived the view of
ig director Umberto
serving "the particular
of the moment and
liable need to contain
production."

in put forth by Mr.
is younger brother of
sant Giovanni Agnelli,
a slowdown in auto
while safeguarding
to levels and seeking to
negative repercussions
r salaries," the board
Agnelli has been say-
several months that Fiat
guarantee full employ-
ment Sept. 30. There
s been some scattered

More Short Than
JULIO, West Germany,
Reuters)—Volkswagen
today is plans to in-
ort-time working in its
plants for the week be-
14.

it has yet to decide
workers will be affect-
move which will be
a short-time working
order so far this year
ing exports.

to Lay Off Workers
ISOLM, West Germany,
(AP-DJ)—Andi-NEU
said today it will lay
off its 31,000 workers
because of lagging
The company is a VW

mson-Brandt Net Up 12%
Rowntree Profit Drops
Sept. 30 (AP-DJ)—
net rose 12 per cent
m-Brandt, the electric
onic concern, during
all.

g this provisional re-
sult, the company said
share taxes totaled \$3.8
million (\$14 million),
up million francs in the
5th last year.

pany says it expects
revenue in consolidated
profit for the full year.
wrote Off 62%
y. pt. 30 (AP-DJ)—
MacKintosh Ltd.'s pre-
g declined 62 per cent
in the half year end-
18 compared with 22.5
the same period last
o's concern said today.

Output Declines
Sept. 30 (AP-DJ)—
ining and manufactur-
ation index stood at
August, down 2.3 per
July, the Ministry of
nal Trade and Industry

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

General Mining Bids for Union Corp.

General Mining & Finance Corp. of South Africa is bidding for control of Union Corp. (Unibuy), a South African mining finance company that is already the target of a take-over offer by Gold Fields of South Africa. General Mining's offer is for 27,947,450 shares, or 48.1 per cent of Unibuy's outstanding shares. General Mining already owns 2.2 million shares, or 3.8 per cent. Terms of the offer are: for every 100 Unibuy shares, eight new ordinary shares of General Mining plus 50 shares of Sentrust Ltd. plus 270 rand (\$88.10) cash. General Mining says the offer values Unibuy's shares at 7.45 rand each. General Mining administers companies with interests in gold, coal, chrome, fluorapatite, asbestos and uranium. It also has certain industrial interests. Unibuy administers seven gold mines, which it says produce about one-tenth of the non-Communist world's gold output, and has extensive interests in other metals including platinum. Sentrust, an investment trust, has agreed to require from General Mining an additional portfolio of gold and gold mining financial securities in exchange for 16 million new Sentrust shares at 6.01 rand each. Unibuy directors, who previously urged their shareholders to reject the Gold Fields offer, have not commented on the latest bid.

FTC Opposes IBM-Comsat Plan

The Federal Trade Commission has urged the Federal Communications Commission to deny approval to a proposal by IBM and Comsat for a joint venture in the domestic satellite communications business. The FTC suggested that the proposed joint venture may violate the

nation's anti-trust laws and stifle competition in several burgeoning industries. IBM and Comsat General, a Comsat subsidiary, sought FCC approval to acquire the one-third interests that Lockheed Aircraft and MCI Communications Corp. each hold in COM Satellite Corp., which would become the vehicle for the joint venture. Comsat General already owns the other third of COM. Under the arrangements the two firms proposed, IBM would own 55 per cent and Comsat General 45 per cent of COM. The FTC says it "is concerned that the acquisition by IBM of a majority interest in COM may have a serious anticompetitive impact, may tend to restrict trade, or tend to create a monopoly in the domestic satellite communications markets, the integrated business information handling market and/or a number of related communications and electronic data processing markets."

Raytheon Expects Higher Profits

Raytheon, the U.S. electronics firm, expects to report third-quarter profit rose to between \$16.5 million and \$18.5 million—\$1.05 to \$1.10 a share—from \$12.3 million, or 82 cents a share, a year ago. Thomas Phillips, president, says about \$1.2 million, or eight cents a share, of the third-quarter profit consisted of interest earned from short-term investments. The cash for the investments was available because payments on contracts for electronic projects for foreign governments and for plant construction by the energy group came in faster than expenditures on the contracts were required. Sales rose to about \$480 million from \$361.1 million last year, he says. Mr. Phillips adds that profit for the year should rise to "the \$5.75 a share level," or about 23 per cent above last year.

Losses Exceed Reserves and Capital

Italy to Liquidate Bank Sindona Owned

ROME, Sept. 30 (AP-DJ)—
Banca Privata Italiana, formerly controlled by Michele Sindona, has been put into forced liquidation by Italian authorities. The three state banks that are now effectively in control of the bank have already put up 45 billion lire (\$70 million) each to cover its known debts, it was also announced.

The liquidation was decreed Saturday by the Ministry of the Treasury, which withdrew the bank's license because of "most serious irregularities as well as ascertained losses that exceed by far both the reserves and the registered capital of the bank."

In June, Banca Privata put its registered capital at 15.12 billion lire, its assets at "over 18 billion lire" and the consolidated deposits at 1,040 billion lire. It also controlled Banca di Messina, which has 18 branches; Finabank Banque de Finance, Geneva; Mediobank Management Co., Luxembourg; and Interbanca per Finanziamenti, Milan.

Sindona Exposed
In a second note, Banca d'Italia said that the three state banks would take over the assets, deposits and liabilities of the bank. However, Banca d'Italia added, "deposits and credits directly or indirectly connected with the old control group will be excluded from this (guarantee of coverage)."

Banca Privata was formed on Aug. 5 when Banca Unione took

over Banca Privata Finanziaria. Majority shares in both these banks had been held by Michele Sindona through Pasco Europe, a private holding company.

In May and June there were rumors that the two banks were suffering from a shortage of liquidity. Banca di Roma, a state bank, lent Mr. Sindona and the banks the equivalent of \$200 million, with controlling shares in Banca Unione and Banca Privata Finanziaria, among other Sindona interests, as collateral.

Thus, at the time of the merger Banca di Roma was legally majority shareholder in the new bank. However, two other state banks, Credito Italiano and Banca Commerciale Italiana, were invited to join a control

syndicate, as well as a state lending agency, Istituto Mobiliare Italiano.

Banca di Roma now holds 40 per cent and the other partners 20 per cent each.

Banca di Roma also has effective control over Mr. Sindona's 40 per cent interest in Societa Generale Immobiliare (SGI), a major real estate and financial holding company, because of a lien the bank holds on SGI shares as further collateral for the \$200-million loan.

Even assuming that the three state banks will not have to reimburse any Sindona interests, it is unofficially estimated that coverage of other deposits could add 300 billion lire to the sum that these banks have already put up.

In return, the banks will take over the few branches that Banca Privata had. A bigger prize is Banca di Messina, a former subsidiary of Banca Unione, which has an extensive network in Sicily, where the state banks are underrepresented.

Ford Strikers
Vote Return

LONDON, Sept. 30 (AP-DJ).

The 800 striking press shop workers at the Halewood plant of Ford Motor Co. of Britain, decided today to "adjourn" their three-week walkout to allow talks on their pay dispute to go ahead.

The Halewood workers also asked another 1,000 striking press shop workers at Dagenham to end their strike. The walkout at the two plants, Ford's biggest in England, has halted all production and caused a loss in output of about 30,000 cars. Ford has also laid off 28,000 employees because of the strikes.

Despite the Halewood move, union representatives at the Dagenham plant decided to continue their strike "at least until our members meet on Wednesday."

Ford said the total number of men being recalled tomorrow is 18,000, with 10,000 of that total being from the Halewood plant.

New Accord
Raises Cost
Of Kuwait Oil

Firms Must Buy More
Of Government's Crude

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (AP-DJ).—
The cost of Kuwait oil for Gulf Oil Corp. and British Petroleum Co. will rise by at least 15 cents a barrel in the fourth quarter as a result of an apparent "decrease" announced yesterday by the Kuwaiti government.

The cost increase may be far more, depending on how much the government raises the taxes and royalties it charges Gulf and BP for their so-called "equity" oil.

It is understood that tax and royalty rates for the fourth quarter are still being discussed.

As announced by the government, the "buyback" price for Kuwait's share of oil produced by Gulf and BP and then sold back to the companies will drop to 98 per cent of the posted price, or \$10.74 a barrel, from the third quarter level of \$4.9 per cent of postings, or \$10.95 a barrel.

However, for the fourth quarter Gulf and BP have agreed to buy 200,000 barrels a day more of the government oil.

The companies will continue to produce a total of one million barrels a day of their so-called equity oil.

On this they have been paying taxes and royalties of around \$7 a barrel in the third quarter, making the cost of that oil to the companies \$7.13 a barrel when production expenses are included.

The average cost to the companies of this equity oil at \$7.13 a barrel and the buyback oil at \$10.95 a barrel was \$8.68 a barrel in the third quarter.

At the new price for the buyback oil, the average cost will rise to at least \$8.83 a barrel in the fourth quarter because of the increased amount of the government oil the companies will be purchasing.

GM's New Chairman
Elected by the Board

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (Reuters).—
General Motors Corp.'s board of directors today elected Thomas Murphy chairman and chief executive officer, effective Dec. 1, on the retirement of Richard Gerstenberg. Mr. Murphy had been vice-chairman.

The board also elected E.M. Estes president, to succeed Edward Cole, who retired today. Mr. Estes had been executive vice-president.

Fear of World Slump Hits Stocks

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (AP-DJ).—
Deepening fears about the state and future of the Western economy caused the stock market to slump again today, the Dow Jones industrial average falling 14.08 points to 607.87.

This followed the 16.03 decline in the index last Friday, and was the lowest closing level for the Dow since Nov. 2, 1963, when it finished at 604.58.

Declining issues outnumbered gainers about 1,165 to 260 on the New York Stock Exchange, while volume totaled 15 million shares, up from 12.23 million on Friday.

Brokers said part of the decline reflected disappointment with an

apparent lack of decisions at President Ford's weekend talks with representatives of Britain, France, West Germany and Japan.

Analysts of Wall Street say there is a growing fear that the Western nations are on the brink of a major recession and even a depression as inflation continues unabated, oil prices rise and no solutions are in sight.

In glamour stocks, IBM fell 1 7/8 to 159. Burroughs closed at 87, off 1 7/8. Xerox 64 3/4, off 1/2, and Control Data 13 1/4, down 2 1/4. Control Data said its computer operations will incur a third-quarter loss because Union Bank of Switzerland wants to

cease development of a data processing system.

Gold mining stocks were higher with billion prices climbing abroad. ASA gained 2 3/8 to 71 1/8. Campbell Redlake was 26 7/8, up 7/8. Dome Mines 41 3/4, ahead 1 and Homestake Mining 40 5/8, up 1 5/8.

The American Stock Exchange index closed down 1.28 to 62.85. The most active issue was Syntex, closing at 29 1/4, down 2, on volume of 89,000 shares.

The NASDAQ industrial average fell 1.54 to 54.54 on the over-the-counter market.

Bonds dropped following last week's late strength but Treasury bills extended their recent advances.

Dealers said that both government coupons and corporates were unneeded by a fairly heavy calendar this week.

The corporate calendar is the largest since early summer, while after the official close the Federal Reserve Bank said that it would sell \$945.6 million of bonds on Thursday.

In somewhat of a surprise, the government agency said that \$400 million of the issue will be in six-year bonds, a fairly rare departure from its normal practice of keeping maturities relatively short-term, dealers said.

Falls were not particularly large in either sector, ranging up to 1/4 point in governments and between 1/8 and 1/4 in corporates, although they were widespread.

Treasury bills, however, extended their recent gains after an early slight easing, to close with losses in yield ranging between five and 10 basis points.

Elsewhere in the money markets, federal funds were fairly steady, trading between 11 and 11.50 per cent during the session.

In Chicago, corn contracts closed with limit gains of 30 cents a bushel as futures reached nearly \$4 a bushel and wheat futures topped \$5 a bushel at times on fierce gains. Concern about frost cutting new crop yields was a factor in the upsurge.

Soybeans soared the daily 20 cents a bushel limit, with some months topping \$9 a bushel.

In New York, silver contracts closed with limit gains of 20 cents across the board. Copper contracts finished at or near the limit gain of 5 cents.

Amro Borrows in U.S.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (Reuters).—
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank placed \$30 million of 9 3/4 per cent capital notes, due in 1989, in the U.S. market, Lehman Brothers said today.

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NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Cash 1

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Cash 1

Feb	45.30	46.40	45.25	46.40	44.75
	45.25	46.25	45.00	46.57	45.05

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

September 30, 197

NEW HIGHS-3

catan pf	Hecks Inc	Reliance E
mcoSh pf	Heinz HJ	Reilan pFB
Rich	Herrula Inc	RepMitg In

very Prod	Honeywell	Rorer Amch
ynet 2.50pf	Hunt Chem	Royal Dut
ache Co	Huyck Co	Rubbermd

clin 5.50pt	Kresge \$5	SouRy pIA
esebrgh	Leeds North	Sparion Cp
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